

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

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號一月九年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGES & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manilla, O. HENDERSON & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—H. HOFFBUS, Esq. Deputy Chairman.—F. D. SASSOON, Esq. E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq. W. H. FORBES, Esq. HON. W. KEWICK, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq. A. MCIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000. RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

## BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th June last, at the rate of ONE POUND STERLING (£1) per Share of \$125 is PAYABLE on and after FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

## Intimations.

DEVOR'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS AND PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOR'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOR MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOR MANUFACTURING CO., 80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

48, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 11th September, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of Confirming the Special Resolutions passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held this Day.

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 21, 1877.

TO NATURALISTS.

C. E. BEDDOME, Esq., of Somerset, Queensland, will be happy to Open a CORRESPONDENCE with any Naturalist, with a view to exchanging Land-Shell and Fluvial shells.

August 28, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHEW in September and October, leaving HONGKONG about the 15th of September.

Hongkong, August 6, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

Twilight, British barque, Capt. Dalargy.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Nimrod, British barque, Capt. Clark.

Captain.

Pilgrim, American ship, Capt. F. Foul.

—Order.

Soudia, British ship, Capt. Lightbody.

Russell & Co.

Formosa, German 3-m. schooner, Capt. O. Schwoer.

Melchers & Co.

Ullock, British barque, Captain A. P. Goodman.

Borneo Co.

Annie S. Hall, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. Chas. H. Nelson.

Douglas Leprick & Co.

Aberlady, British barque, Capt. Nicoll.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Beethoven, German barque, Captain R. Hays.

Melchers & Co.

Vincennes, British 3-m. schooner, Capt. Wm. Wright.

Bornes Co., Limited.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

## Intimations.

CRICKET. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB, will be held at the Hongkong Club, on MONDAY, 3rd September, at 6 o'clock p.m.

WILLIAM HYNES, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, August 31, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to remind his Customers and the Public Generally that he still carries on his PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS in No. 3 A, LOWER WINDHAM STREET; and that he has no connection whatever with the Establishment recently opened in Queen's Road, under the Name and Style of AFONG & Co.

AFONG, No. 3 A, Windham Street.

Hongkong, August 15, 1877.

AH YON, SHIP'S COMPANION AND STEVEDORE.

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, 1877, at 11 o'clock a.m., at H. M. NAVAL YARD,—

Sundry Condemned Naval and Victualling STORES, comprising:—

OLD IRON.

" GLASS.

" HOSES.

" LIGNUM-VITÆ.

A quantity of Canvas, Cordage and Sundries, slightly damaged by fire.

OLD CASKS AND CASES.

" MESS TRAPS.

Also, 26 Copper and 9 Tin Bow Lanterns, with Lenses, &c., Complete.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 28, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

At a Date hereafter to be named,—

The British Barque "ALPHINGTON,"

of 320 Tons Register or of about 8,000 piculs Carrying Capacity, with all her TACKLE, APPAREL and INVENTORY.

The Vessel was Built under Lloyd's special survey at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1856, Classed 12 years A. 1. at Lloyd's and continued in 1868 A. 1. for 8 years.

She was Remastered over Felt in London in July, 1875.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, the remainder upon Transfer being effected. The Vessel is at Purchaser's risk immediately after fall of hammer.

Hongkong, August 25, 1877.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

GENUINE BREAKFAST CLARET, in Draught at \$1 per Gallon, Every Day.

O. L. THEVENIN, Queen's Road, No. 44.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

NOW READY.

CHINESE DICTIONARY in THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I. A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two Dollars and a Half.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KILBY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

## For Sale.

SEEDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have just Received their new Season's FLOWER, VEGETABLE and GRASS SEEDS, from Messrs SUTTON & SONS of Reading.

A List may be had on Application.

Hongkong, August 22, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Condensing ENGINES and BOILER; Cylinders 11 x 7, Shafting and Propeller Complete.

Two Pairs of LAUNCH ENGINES, with Shafting and Propellers Complete, Cylinders 5 x 6; being nearly alike would be suitable for Twin Screws.

One Small Single ENGINE and BOILER with Shafting and Propeller, suitable for a Gig.

The above may be seen on the premises of the Undersigned, and will be Sold Cheap.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

FOR SALE.

ONE of the Finest VILLA SITES in Kowloon, with MAR BUNGALOW, newly erected, Garden, Tennis Lawn, &c.

WILSON AND SALWAY, Architects, &c.

2, Queen's Road, Hongkong, August 30, 1877.

FOR SALE.

BERLIN TIVOLI BEER, in Cases of 4 Doz. Quarts.

WIELER & Co.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Office, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr M. W. GRIFF, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procuration at Foochow, and Mr F. F. ELWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, June 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN and KEPPEL BAY, to land Mails and Passengers.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "SOMERSET,"

Capt. J. TORRANCE, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 28, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR PORTLAND.

The A 1 American Ship "PILGRIM,"

will load here for the above Port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 2, 1877.

## Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Bark "ABERLADY,"

J. NICOLL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Barque "GRANMER,"

HASTINGS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 German Ship "JOHANN,"

BUNJE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Barque "GEO. GROSHAW,"

GEO. IVING, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, July 28, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark "ROBERT HENDERSON,"

GUNN, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, June 11, 1877.

FOR HAMBURG.

The A 1 British Bark "LORD MACAULAY,"

Capt. MONKMAN, will load for the above Port, and will



## INSURANCES.

## HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to Issue Policies against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates. Every Risk taken by this Company is participated in by Three of the largest German Fire Insurance Companies, representing an aggregate Capital and Surplus of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS, equal to FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS, thus enabling this Company to accept large lines.

SANDER & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877. se26

## THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Tails Two Millions, in 1,000 shares of Tails 2,000 each.  
PAID UP CAPITAL—Tails Six Hundred Thousand, or Tails 600 per share.

## PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

F. H. BELL, Esq. (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.)  
M. S. GUNN, Esq. (Messrs David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)  
JAMES HART, Esq. (Messrs Turner & Co.)  
E. H. LAYERS, Esq. (Messrs Gilman & Co.)  
HUGH SUTHERLAND, Esq. (Messrs John Forsyth & Co.)  
A. G. WOOD, Esq. (Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.)

## HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Secretary—HERBERT S. MORRIS, Esq.

## BANKERS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## BRANCHES.

LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.

## AGENCIES.

At the principal ports in the East and Australian Colonies.

THE Company will be constituted on the 1st January, 1878, as a permanent Marine Insurance Company, to carry on the business (established in 1863) of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1876-1877.

A Reserve Fund will be formed of Tails 400,000, by setting aside a portion of the profits at such times and in such sums as the Shareholders shall decide.

The net profits of the Company for each year will be divided amongst the Shareholders, in the following manner:—

One-third over the Shares, a portion thereof being set aside for the formation of a Reserve Fund as above stated.

Two-thirds as a return to Contributors (being Shareholders), in proportion to the Premium paid or influenced by them.

A revision of the Share List will take place at the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Deed of Settlement to withdraw at the before-mentioned periods all or any of the Shares held by Shareholders who have not contributed Premium or whose contributions during the preceding three years have been less than in proportion to the number of Shares held.

Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation, will be notified at least three months prior to the date fixed for any such revision of the Share List, and will have the option of disposing of their Shares in either of the following ways:—

They will be at liberty at any time after receipt of notice of withdrawal, and prior to the date of revision, to sell their Shares to any person approved by the Company and accepted as the transferee; or

Upon surrendering their scrip certificate for cancellation at the time of such revision, and pursuant to notice, will receive a return of the Capital paid up thereon; and so soon after as the financial position of the Company up to the date of the revision can be ascertained and the accounts adjusted, they shall also receive a pro-rata share of the Reserve Fund, if any accumulated, together with such proportion of the unappropriated profits as may be found due to them.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Applications for Shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company, from residents in China and Japan, until the 30th September; from London and distant ports until 31st October next.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, Gentlemen,

I, hereby request that you will allot to me, ..... Shares in the above Company, and ..... agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me; and ..... agree to pay the first call of Tails 600 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the Head-office, or by application to the Agents of the Company, Shanghai, June 18, 1877. ocl

## SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

## Directors.

Kwok Ah Keng, Merchant.  
Pang Yik, Merchant.  
Ho Sam, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.  
Loo Yee, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.  
Lee Sing, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.  
Cheong Sing Yee, Merchant.  
Cheong Chan, Merchant.

## Manager—HO AMHI.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on BUILDINGS and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 45, Bonham Street.

Hongkong, August 28, 1877. au28

## INSURANCES.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## (FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matsheds, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents,

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.  
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1873.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, October 14, 1863.

## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid annually, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: China Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum, delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Yin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 8,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. On the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscriptions orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEORGE MERRILL & SONS,

China Mail Office.

For terms, &c., address

Mr. CHUN YIN,

Manager.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE a week as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

Mr. CHUN YIN,

Manager.

China Mail Office, 17th February, 1874.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHBURN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## Intimations.

## KWONG HING CHEUNG &amp; Co.,

COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices. Mr. ANYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. FAT JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. mcl9

## THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chun Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chun Native Post Office, Loen Hing Street; Chui Hong Low Hotel, Loen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Kest Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chun Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Kak Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yü Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chun Sing Hol, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chun Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Book Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express carriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

## A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS, In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS, &c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

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WASHBURN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## Intimations.

## AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG; and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex. S. S. Tigre, Revolving Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather, Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and Frames, nice Albums for Cabinet Portraits only, Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, eminent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes, Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

## To Let.

TO LET.

NOS. 4, and 5, FUCHI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

## To Let.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, P'auk'au Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street. Possession from 1st September next.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

## To Let.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

"Bisbee Villa," Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.

Houses Nos. 8 and 9, Peddar's Hill.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.



## Intimations

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine V.  
ders throughout the World.

The only one which resists the action of blotting paper and always keeps its original colour.

Sold by all Stationers in China and India

various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a complete INDEX can be found in the back of the book.

POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures.  
By DR. L. J. EISEN. Second Edition. One  
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.  
Orders will be received by HENRY LANE.

Hongkong, Messrs WATSON & Co.  
Shanghai, " WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.  
Export Agents,  
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI & CANTON.



## Intimations.

Volume Sixth of the  
"CHINA REVIEW."

No. 1.—Vol. VI.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"  
IS NOW READY.

## IT CONTAINS—

Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation in the Colony of Hongkong.  
Constitutional Law of the Chinese Empire.  
The Tang Hou Chi, A Modern Chinese Novel.  
A Chinese Primer.  
The Law of Inheritance.  
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.  
Notes and Queries—  
Chinese Marriages.  
Studies in Words.  
The Educational Curriculum of the Chinese.  
Restoration of the Old Sounds of the Chinese Language.  
Notes on Chinese Grammar.  
Russian Sinologists.  
Assyria and China.  
The Word "Swallow."  
Corrigenda—Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation in the Colony of Hongkong.

China Mail Office,  
Hongkong, August 31, 1877.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR NINGPO &amp; SHANGHAI.

The Steamship  
"AMOI,"  
G. H. DREWES, Master, will be  
despatched for the above Ports  
TO-MORROW, Sunday, the 2nd instant,  
at 10 a.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SHEPHERD & Co.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

## FOR MANILA.

The Steamship  
"EMERALDA,"  
Capt. THESARD, will be de-  
spatched for the above Port  
on MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
A. MACG. HEATON.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A1 British Ship  
"JUBILEE,"  
J. HARRIS, Master, will load  
here for the above Port, and  
For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

## NOTICE.

MR. F. W. HAGEDORN has CEASED  
to be a Partner in our Firm here  
and in China.  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL EX-  
HIBITION SOCIETY.

A GENERAL MEETING will be held  
at the CITY HALL on MONDAY,  
the 3rd of September, at 3 p.m., for the  
purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts  
and electing a Committee.  
Members, and others taking an interest  
in the institution, are invited to attend.  
C. S. TAYLOR,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Sept. 1, H.M.S. Magpie, from a Cruise.  
Sept. 1, Amoy, British steamer, from  
Canton.  
Sept. 1, Ningpo, British steamer, 761,  
R. Cass, Shanghai Aug. 29, General—  
SHEPHERD & Co.  
Sept. 1, Criterion, American ship, 1546,  
W. Lull, Newcastle (N.S.W.) July 9, Coal—  
SHEPHERD & Co.  
Sept. 1, Sindh, French steamer, 2103,  
from Marseilles, via ports of call, and Sal-  
gon Aug. 29, Mails and General—MESSRS.  
GERIES MARITIME.

## DEPARTURES.

Sept. 1, Jylland, for Whampoa.  
1, Japan, for Higo.  
1, U.S.S. Ranger, for Japan.  
1, Irasavady, for Marseilles, &c.  
1, Spatan, for Straits Settlements.  
1, Robert Henderson, for London.

## CLEARED.

Annie S. Hall, for Koolung.  
Pym, for Shanghai.  
Victoria, for San Francisco.  
Emily Chaplin, for Portland (Oregon).  
William Phillips, for Singapore.  
Frodo, for Tientsin.  
Pilgrim, for Portland (Oregon).  
Amoy, for Shanghai.  
Douglas, for Coast Ports.  
Benefactor, for Amoy.  
St. Elmo, for Calao.  
Racer, for Labuan.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Ningpo, from Shanghai, Rev. T.  
Gough and Mrs. Gough, and 67 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per Irasavady, for Saigon, Mr. Roussel,  
and 2 Chinese; for Singapore, Messrs. Baron

von Soden, Abdullah, and 1 Chinese; for  
Marseilles, Messrs. Charles Perdin, B. S.  
Lewis, Magnie and servant.—From Shang-  
hai: for Marseilles, Messrs. A. E. Hippen-  
ley, J. Findlay, F. Deacon, and Schinhard.  
—From Yokohama: for Marseilles, Mr. and  
Mrs. Jouslain, Messrs. Spleen, and Ka-  
maski.  
Per Spartan, for Straits, 235 Chinese.

## TO DEPART.

Per Douglas, for Coast Ports, 1 European  
and 50 Chinese.  
Per Amoy, for Shanghai, 42 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Ningpo reports:  
Fine clear weather and fresh North-Easterly  
winds throughout the passage. All well.  
Passed the P. M. Steamer of the Lamocks  
at 4 p.m. yesterday.

The American ship Criterion reports:  
First part moderate Easterly winds and  
fine weather. From Lat. 7° N. to 16° N.  
had wind from W. to N.W. with low  
barometer and threatening weather.  
Passed Bashees on the 30th August, and  
had strong E. and N.E. winds, and fine  
weather from thence to arrival.

## CARGOES.

Per S. S. Irasavady, sailed 1st Sept.,  
1877.—For Continent, 767 bales Silk, 8  
cases Silks, 40 chests, 2,045 half-chests and  
1,808 boxes Tea, and 504 pkgs. Sundries.  
For London, 381 bales Silk, 5 bales Waste  
Silk, 15 cases Silks, 2,029 chests, 6,202  
half-chests and 27,258 boxes Tea, 6 cases  
Treasure (\$54,400), and 284 pkgs. Sun-  
dries.

Per S. S. China, sailed 30th August,  
1877.—For Yokohama, 1,873 bags Sugar,  
8 bags Coffee, 1,194 pkgs. Iron, 170 pkgs.  
Tin, 1,025 pkgs. Merchandise, 12 pkgs.  
Skirts, 8 pkgs. Cigars, 25 pkgs. Hoots, and  
10 pkgs. Hemp. For San Francisco,  
6,534 bags Rice, 405 bags Beans, 368 bags  
Sugar, 24 bags Flour, 364 bags Coffee, 1,028  
pkgs. Merchandise, 16 pkgs. Cigars, 69  
pkgs. Tea, 220 pkgs. Oil, 6 pkgs. Silks, 63  
pkgs. Opium, 4 pkgs. Crude Oil, and 643  
Quicksilver Flasks. For Victoria, B.C.,  
200 bags Sugar. For San Jose, 34 pkgs.  
Silks. For Panama, 20 pkgs. Merchandise,  
4 pkgs. Copper Ware, 4 pkgs. Crude  
Opium, and 10 pkgs. Tobacco. For Calao,  
40 pkgs. Tea, 27 pkgs. Silks, and 5 pkgs.  
Merchandise. For New York, 2 pkgs.  
Merchandise, 30 bales Silk, and 2,887 pkgs.  
Tea. For Boston, 11 pkgs. Tea.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

For NINGPO & SHANGHAI—  
Per AMOI, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the  
2nd inst.

For SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW.—  
Per DOUGLAS, at 9 a.m. To-morrow,  
the 2nd inst., instead of as pre-  
viously notified.

For MANILA.—  
Per EMUY, at 11.30 a.m. on Monday,  
the 3rd inst.  
Per EMERALDA, at 11.30 a.m. on  
Monday, the 3rd inst.

For BANGKOK.—  
Per DALE, at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday,  
the 4th September.

## General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, September 5:—  
11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries at Govt. Store.  
4 p.m.—Sundries leaves for Singapore, &c.  
FRIDAY, September 7:—  
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs  
Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, September 8:—  
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports  
of Call and Europe.  
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s  
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San  
Francisco.

TUESDAY, September 11:—  
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the  
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited,  
at the Head Office, Hongkong.

SUNDAY, September 30:—  
Application for Shares in the North China  
Insurance Co. must be made on or  
before this date.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right  
Reverend Bishop Burdon. The Rev. E.  
Davis, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At  
11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.  
Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,  
acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.,  
Morning Prayer, &c.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James  
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.  
Afternoon, 6 p.m.  
St. Peter's SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.  
J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every  
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer  
and Communion on the First Sunday in  
each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev.  
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam  
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning  
Prayer.—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,  
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3  
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-  
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in  
the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,  
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in  
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,  
West Point.

## Shipping.

10 a.m.—Amoy leaves for Ningpo, &c.

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

## Shipping.

Noon.—Emeralda leaves for Manila.  
Goods per Emeralda undelivered after  
this date subject to rent.

## Meetings.

3 p.m.—Meeting of the H.K. Horticultural  
Exhibition Society at the City Hall.  
5 p.m.—Meeting of the Hongkong Cricket  
Club at the H. K. Club.

THE  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

## 香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERSDRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-  
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,  
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT  
MEDICINES.

## MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,  
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla  
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and  
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.  
The publication of this issue commenced  
at 8.00 p.m.

## BIRTH.

At Newburgh, on the 13th August, 1877.  
Mrs. A. W. KIRKLAND, of a Daughter.

## DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 26th instant, Mr. C.  
G. HEILERMANN.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1877.

The tender and considerate method of  
treating "gaol birds" seems to have been  
tried lately in the Singapore establishment  
in regard to the European prisoners, but  
without very satisfactory results. In his  
recently issued report on the Singapore  
Criminal Prison, the Superintendent says:  
"European prisoners, who remain  
in association, appear scarcely to regard  
their imprisonment as any punishment;  
they break stones, make mats, pick oakum,  
and mess together during the day. At  
night they are looked up in wards con-  
taining from five to ten men, and they  
appear to pass very pleasant evenings.  
There is some ground to believe that men  
requiring medical care have committed  
an offence leading to gain admission to  
this prison, where they are treated in a  
comfortable Hospital free of expense,  
rather than go to the General Hospital  
where they are charged 75 cents a day."  
Comment is superfluous.

THE REMARKS OF MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN  
delivering judgment in the case of *Ismael  
v. Gerstenberg* on Thursday are deserving  
of special prominence. Plaintiff, a serang  
on board the Danish barque *Michelle  
Selochan*, sued defendant (the Captain) to  
recover the sum of \$50.50, that he alleged  
was due to him as wages. The Captain  
in defence pleaded a set-off for the value  
of certain goods which he said had been  
stolen by the plaintiff, the amount of  
these goods being more than the original  
claim. Defendant had said, the Captain,  
confessed to stealing the articles in ques-  
tion. It transpired, however, during the  
hearing of the case that this confession  
had been obtained from the man whilst  
he was tied up by the wrists, and the  
Captain was inflicting punishment on  
him with a whip. Mr. Justice Snowden,  
in giving judgment for the plaintiff for  
the amount claimed, said that a confession  
extorted under such circumstances as  
these must be emphatically rejected as  
evidence. "His Lordship was not one  
of those who would deprecate the use of  
the lash on board ships at all. He at-  
tributed the decline of discipline in the  
Mercantile Navy to the impression of  
the Captains that they could not use the  
lash on proper occasions, and this led to  
the use at times of such desperate wea-  
pons as blaying pins, of which they had  
heard so much some time ago, that in-  
flicted serious wounds, and which would  
be avoided if a cat or some such instru-  
ment were provided. He did not find  
particular cruelty was practised in this  
instance, but the set-off failed altogether,  
and the plaintiff was entitled to his wages."  
Mr. Justice Snowden has evi-  
dently not changed his views in regard  
to the abolition of flogging. His reasons  
for its retention are sound ones, although  
the learned Judge is no doubt of opinion  
that every care should be taken to pre-  
vent the Captains of vessels from abusing  
the power to inflict corporal punish-  
ment. The power is, we believe, con-  
ferred on the Captain only by the com-  
mon law.

THE most important of the recent tele-  
grams received in the one stating that  
the Serbian Government has resolved to  
co-operate militarily with Russia in  
Bulgaria. This is one of the most signifi-  
cant steps in the direction of a "general  
war" in Europe that has been taken  
since the commencement of the campaign.  
The belief has been wide-spread that if  
Serbia moves Austria will move also,  
marching her forces into the territory of  
the principality as the Serbian army  
leaves it. It is now done, then it is  
asserted, war will ensue between Aus-  
tria and Russia, and in this struggle  
other nations will join either for choice  
or necessity. Reuter also telegraphs  
that Sir Stafford Northcote has stated  
that England will observe neutrality  
until friendly intervention is possible in  
order to put an end to the war. This is,  
we believe, the third or fourth time we  
have had a similar statement sent out by

telegraph, still, coming at the present  
crisis, when Serbia is reported to have  
declared her intention of participating in  
the war, it is perhaps of special impor-  
tance. It is quite possible the statement  
was made in Parliament in reply to some  
enquiry as to the course England intend-  
ed to adopt in regard to Serbian partici-  
pation in the war. England will  
probably leave Serbia to Austria, and  
pay greater attention to the action of  
Greece, which also seems to be on the  
verge of declaring war against the Turks.  
The Russian campaign is certainly not  
the military promenade to Constantinople  
that there is some reason for believing  
the Russians anticipated it would be, and  
the Czar possibly now feels the need of  
the aid of Serbia, and the other prin-  
cipalities. Scarcely anything but Turkish  
victories have been telegraphed during  
the last few weeks. It is true that the re-  
ported capture of the Schipka Pass has not  
as yet been confirmed, but the Turks seem  
to be making a gallant fight there as well  
as in other parts where they are brought  
into contact with the Muscovite forces.  
It will be noticed from an item we re-  
produce in another column that Egypt is  
sending another contingent of 20,000  
men to Turkey.

THE complaint made lately by a cor-  
respondent of the way in which chair-  
coolies and others, with their lavish  
display of hat, block up the side-walks,  
directs attention to what is really a serious  
nuisance. The coolies not only deposit  
themselves and their chairs right in the  
centre of the pathways, but in one of the  
main thoroughfares not fifty yards from  
the Clock Tower we have observed on  
several occasions during the present sum-  
mer sleeping mats placed down on the  
side-walk at about 9 or 10 p.m. and posses-  
sion taken of the path for the night, loco-  
motion being impossible except in the  
middle of the road, or possibly on the  
other side of the way. Door steps are  
also occupied in the most persistent man-  
ner, nor do the occupants evince the  
slightest readiness to move unless they  
have reason to expect a blow, or an  
application of the foot. With a police  
force of somewhere about 650 men in  
the Colony, such a state of affairs as this  
ought not to exist. The "rushing"  
with chairs, and the pestering invitations  
to occupy them, appear to be irremediable  
evils so long as each resident and visitor is  
not prepared to carry a stick and use it,  
but surely the police are capable of keep-  
ing our side-walks and door-steps clear  
of somnolent coolies, and their chairs.

"CORROSIVE" in his last communication,  
brought us to task for modifying one of  
his remarks in regard to the Governor.  
If "Corrosive" had not done this, we  
name to his letter he would, we believe,  
have had no occasion to complain of any  
alteration in his communication, but we  
cannot obviously permit the *China Mail*  
to become the medium of applying strong  
language, or bringing serious charges,  
anonymously against any member of the  
community, official or private. An  
anonymous writer may be as strong  
in his arguments as he likes, and when  
dealing with another anonymous writer  
may say just what he pleases in regard to  
him, providing the limits of decency are  
not transgressed, but to permit indis-  
criminate expressions or charges to be  
levelled by an anonymous writer at some  
well-known individual in the columns of  
a public newspaper would be neither  
fair to the party attacked, nor consistent  
with the proper discharge of journalistic  
duties. Besides strong expressions have  
very little value in themselves.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The M. M. steamer *Sindh* with the Mail  
from Europe, &c., arrived in port as we  
were going to press.

At the Marine Court to-day, Peter Mor-  
rison, a seaman belonging to the British  
ship *James Hepherd*, was charged with  
refusal of duty. He was ordered to forfeit  
6 days' pay and be sent back to his ship.

The maximum temperature at the Harbour  
Master's office during the last week was  
90° and the minimum 79°; at the Peak  
the maximum was 80.0 and the minimum  
73.0.

This afternoon the American ship *Criterion*  
whilst entering the Harbour got into colli-  
sion with the American ship *Pilgrim* but  
little damage was sustained by either  
vessel.

We note the departure, by the French mail  
to-day for England, of Mr. H. Magnie (of  
the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &  
Co.), who has been a resident here for a  
long period of years. As one of the most  
honest and enthusiastic supporters of the  
thoroughgoing English sport of horse-racing,  
Mr. Magnie (the experienced Clerk of the  
Course) will be greatly missed in connection  
with our miniature Derby meetings at  
Wong-nai-chong. He had his first mount  
here at the Hongkong Race Meeting of 1855,  
and ever since that time he has evinced the  
greatest interest in this wholesome sport in  
this Colony. His retirement, after so many  
years' residence, will be regretted by many  
friends, whilst his open-heartedness and open-  
handedness will be remembered for some time  
to come.

This number of the *China Review* issued  
to-day is the first of the sixth volume of  
that magazine, and it may now fairly be  
admitted that the publication has supplied  
in some measure a want that was felt  
to exist amongst foreigners in this part  
of the world. First in order appears  
an article by the Editor (Dr. E. J. Eitel),  
on "Chinese Studies and Official Inter-  
pretation in the Colony of Hongkong,"  
being a historical sketch of the influence  
which Chinese studies has had or might  
have on the administration of this  
Colony. It need hardly be said that the  
paper supplies much subject for thought  
and some material for discussion of a  
much-needed and wholesome nature. A  
lengthy paper by the late Rev. O. F.  
Preston treats of the constituent parts  
of the Chinese Empire's administration  
more than of its "Constitutional Law," but  
it contains much information not generally  
known. Another section of the Modern  
Chinese Novel is given, which proves to be  
of interest at least as illustrating the customs  
of the people about whom the story is writ-  
ten. This is followed by a somewhat criti-  
cal review of the Chinese Primer recently  
printed by Bishop Burdon, in which the  
labour of that learned and revered gentle-  
man is described as thrown away, and some  
good reasons are put forward for this unex-  
pectedly adverse judgment. The critic  
sums up his charges against the book in  
this manner:—"The best fate that could  
possibly befall Dr. Burdon's Primer would  
be its relegation to the limbo of literary  
oblivion—best for the author's fame and  
for the peace of mind of future students of  
Chinese." A thoroughly satisfactory Chi-  
nese Primer, says this writer, has yet to be  
written. Amongst the miscellaneous con-  
tents of the present number will be found  
a few most valuable notes and queries.  
Two of these notes have been reproduced  
in another column.

## Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May)

1st September, 1877.

## PETTY THEFT.

Cheung Ayow, a cook, was charged with  
stealing two pieces of new plank at Show-  
wan. Ten days' hard labour.

## "KEEP YOUR HANDS FROM PICKING."

Wong Ayu, a coolie, was charged with  
picking off some guava fruit from a tree at  
the West Point Roman Catholic Refectory.  
He also broke the branches of the  
tree in getting at the fruit. Fined \$1 or 3  
days' hard labour.

## BATS IN SHORE.

Eight boatwomen were brought up charged  
with having their boats in shore before the  
morning gun fire. Fined 50 cents each.

## THE TEE FA LOTTERY.

Chun Ayow, a youngster, was charged  
with carrying on a game of Tee Fa at the  
R-recreation Ground. 48 hours' solitary  
confinement on rice and water.

## DRUNK.

Andrew Sen, seaman British barque  
*Warrior*, was fined 50 cents for being drunk  
and disorderly at Queen's Road Central.

## COCHRANE STREET HAWKERS' NUISANCE.

Four hawkers of vegetables were sum-  
moned by P. C. Ng Aying No. 299, for  
obstructing the thoroughfare at Cochrane  
Street by setting out baskets of vegetables  
thereon. The last and 2d defendants were  
summoned by mistake and were therefore  
discharged. The other two were fined 50  
cents each or two days' hard labour.

## AN UNGRATEFUL THIEF.

Low Ayow, a coolie, was charged with  
stealing from the Tung Wah Hospital.  
The defendant was a gratuitous patient in  
the Hospital and was allowed a pass from  
the Chinese doctor to go out on liberty.  
He was searched by the porter at the gate,  
when it was found that he had three brass  
labels used to designate the different pa-  
tients. The labels were of no great value,  
but their absence over the beds of the  
patients would cause great annoyance from  
the fact that the doctor wrote what medicine  
on the labels each patient was to have, and  
the removal of the labels might cause mis-  
takes and wrong medicine being given to the  
patient. The defendant admitted that he  
took the labels with the intention of selling  
them in order to buy some salt olives.  
Seven days' imprisonment.

## China.

## SHANGHAI.

From our meteorological register it ap-  
pears that Nagasaki experienced a storm  
on Sunday.—At 4 a.m. on that day the  
barometer registered 29.49. The storm  
came from the N.N.E., and gradually in-  
creased in force till 10 a.m.; at 9.30 a.m.  
the barometer was at the lowest point,  
29.78, or with reduction for temperature  
28.92. The storm, which was evidently  
the outskirt of a typhoon, ceased at 3 p.m.

A rather serious trap accident occurred  
on Sunday evening in Hongkong. Two  
foreigners, belonging to the Mitsui Bishi  
Company's steamer *Saiko Maru*, had been  
to Siccawei, and were driving round the  
corner near the U.S. Consulate-General,  
from the Bund, when the wheel of the trap  
ran against a large stone. Both occupants  
of the trap were pitched into the road, and  
the wheel fell to pieces. When one of the  
men was picked up it was found that his  
leg was broken, and subsequently he was  
conveyed to the Hospital, where he lies  
unconscious. The other, however, was little  
the worse for his tumble.—N. D. N.Y.

## INUNDATION AT PANGASINAN.

We translate the following news, which,  
under date of 21st Aug., a subscriber of  
the *Diario de Manila* at Pangasinan writes  
to that paper:—

"Great were the damages caused in this  
province by the late rain and inundation,  
according to the news received here from  
the different districts.

"In Lingayen, roads and bridges are  
now reduced to a miserable state, and the  
number of cattle that have died, comprising  
horses, cows, buffaloes and pigs, exceeds  
300.

"In consequence of the overflowing of  
the Agno, which surrounds this town, the  
water has reached the height of one metre  
in the Royal House Publico, and other  
public and private buildings, in conse-  
quence of which, the prisoners were obliged  
to be removed to Court and School  
houses. It is feared that the crops will be  
lost, if time does not allow for their trans-  
plantation, as the water has covered the  
seed-plots and fields; if this takes place,  
just imagine yourself the amount of misery  
that must follow the late bad weather.

"News received from Dugupan is to the  
effect that on the afternoon of the 9th, at  
half-past 9, the Calmay bridge was sunk,  
and the mail van was upset, spilling the  
mails.

"The loss of paddy in the district of  
Urdaneta is estimated at about 20,000  
bayones (bags), and from almost all the  
other provinces the news is so bad that it is  
discouraging even to the most sanguine.

"The water has risen in a frightful  
manner, and unfortunately, besides the loss  
of large amounts of goods and cattle, two  
women were drowned while crossing the  
river Calaoan in a boat."

## WAR ITEMS.

Constantinople, July 11.—The Khedive  
has informed the Sultan of his readiness to  
send twenty thousand additional troops to  
the Turkish army at his own cost, and the  
Sultan has accepted the offer with expres-  
sions of thanks.

Pesth, July 11.—An article, emanating  
from the Chancellery, with regard to the  
military, financial, and political situation of  
Russia, says that Russia has been com-  
pletely deceived as to the vital facts of  
Turkey. It hears that the Russian Govern-  
ment is making continual overtures with  
the view of obtaining the consent of Austro-  
Hungary for the passage of troops through  
Serbian territory.

Bucharest, Wednesday Night.—It is re-  
ported here that the Czar has ordered the  
construction of a railway from Sivstova to  
Tirnova.

Another bombardment is reported between  
Kalafat and Widin.

Shumla, July 16.—Details of Russian  
atrocities have been received, which show  
them to be worse than the early telegrams  
indicated. A thousand unarmed men, wo-  
men, and children, who before the Russian  
occupation left Sivstova, Tirnova, and the  
neighbouring villages, and took refuge in  
villages in the districts of Rasgrad and Os-  
man-bazar, have been set upon by the Cos-  
sacks and Bulgarians, and numbers of them  
have been massacred, and others driven  
back into the Russian zone, where they prob-  
ably shared the same fate. Some few of them  
have escaped. The Bulgarians in those dis-  
tricts occupied by the Turks are fearing  
retaliation. Matters are becoming critical.

Vienna, July 14.—Advices from Russia  
state that the public excitement is increas-  
ing, and that the papers are filled with par-  
ticulars concerning wholesale peacemaking  
in connection with the army commissariat.  
The leadership of the army is also openly  
criticised and denounced as ruinous.

Five thousand wounded Russians passed  
through



considerable want of officers for the Russian army begins to be felt.

Vienna, July 19.—A telegram from Tirnova, dated Tuesday, states that the sanitary condition of the army is unsatisfactory, owing to a scarcity of provisions and the overpowering heat. The "dying" ambulances are overcrowded, and the roads are lined by the pestiferous bodies of hundreds of train-horses. The supply of medicines is thoroughly insufficient, chiefly in respect to quinine and disinfecting chemicals.

New frauds have been discovered in the Russian commissariat in Romania, and several contractors have been arrested, and will be tried by court-martial.

#### THE EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM OF THE CHINESE.

(China Review.)

There appears to be no limit whatever to the age at which a Chinese may compete at the public examinations. No youth is held too tender, no age is deemed too venerable, that one should be disqualified to enter the lists on equal terms with the majority. According to the general rule, two successive years, out of every three, are devoted to the *sui k'ao*, or examinations held by the Provincial Literary Chancellor for the degree of *sui tai*; the third year is for the *k'ao k'ao*, or the examination held by the Special Commissioner (*chu k'ao*) for the degree of *ch'ü jen*. In many cases, however, there is an irregularity, and whether it be that famine, rebels, or other plague have prevented the holding of an examination, or whether it be that the Examiner has been unable to do his duty for other reasons, the *sui* and *k'ao k'ao* will fall together, in which case a year remains vacant. Moreover when an accession to the Throne takes place, or a male heir is born to the Emperor, an extra *k'ao k'ao*, which goes by the name of *ngün k'ao*, is granted to each Province.

Let us take a youth A.B. and follow him from the school to the chapel of honour. His first step is to enter his name at the *ganen* of the magistracy, or *hün*, of his birth. To this place he betakes himself under the guidance of the *fu cheng*, or senior graduate of the magistracy. (This term will be explained farther on.) He hands in a *ts'ü* or slip, inscribed with his name, age, village, the names of his father, grandfather and great grandfather—his *san tai*. No one can compete at a Public Examination whose genealogy will not go back this far at least. His "three generations are not clear" *San tai pu ch'ing*. Also are excluded from the lists barbers, play-actors, personal servants, yamen-runners, nail-outlets, scavengers, and others, and also the descendants of these to the third generation. The magistrate collects these slips and, in the early autumn of every *sui k'ao* year, issues a notification, naming a day for the *hien k'ao* or "Magistrate's examination." The entering of the name at the *ganen* entitles one to the appellation of *ts'ü ch'ing*, or undergraduate. The examination is held in the Magistracy's *yamen*, where there is always accommodation for five or six hundred undergraduates. Success (*hü*) follows as a matter of course, the test being only a nominal one, and none but the egregiously ignorant being discarded.

The examination takes place at about 8 a.m., and the subjects are selected by the Magistrate in process of the undergraduate, after the doors are closed. One theme in prose, and one in verse (*wen chang*; *shih*) are hung up within view of all. In about three days the list of retained candidates is exposed outside the *yamen* (*ts'ü p'ia*), the first in order receiving the honorary title of "Magistrate's choice" (*ts'ü jen*). The single advantage which attaches to this honour is that, as a matter of courtesy, the Prefect, at the next examination, will endeavour to place his name among the first ten.

About a month after the *hien k'ao*, the *fu k'ao* takes place, at the Provincial Metropolitan. Thither myriads of undergraduates wend their way from each magistracy to go through the formal and unprofitable Prefect's examination. A notice is issued, and the students assemble according to magistracies in the Provincial Examination Hall (*k'ung yüan*), where five successive examinations are held in the following manner. Suppose there are ten thousand in all. After the first bout perhaps ten per cent. are excluded, and the names of the others are hung up outside the Hall, according to magistracies, the first ten in each magistracy being specially noted. This is continued five times, the Prefect each time excluding about ten per cent. of the least meritorious competitors. The result of the fifth heat is that about one tenth of the whole number of each magistracy is selected; the names of the ten best of each of these are specially prominent, and the first in each ten receives the honorary appellation of "Prefect's choice" (*ts'ü jen*). The advantage gained by the *ts'ü jen* is that, as a matter of courtesy, the Literary Chancellor will, as of course, pass him for his degree. All the other distinctions, consequent upon this quintuple analysis, count for nothing but local and ephemeral honour amongst one's friends. Nearly all candidates are "retained" (*hü*) as eligible for the degree of *sui tai*, as of course.

This takes place generally in the eighth month of the Chinese autumn. The Literary Chancellor has a *yamen* of his own and receives a Commission for three years. The first two of these are the *sui k'ao* years for examination for the degree of *sui tai*. The subjects are, as in the case of the Magistrate's and Prefect's examinations, prose and poetry, but the Chancellor devotes one day to each. An average of perhaps ten per cent. of candidates obtain a *prima facie* degree, but before the list of the successful is issued (*fu pang*), a second test Examination takes place (*fu k'ao*) in order to guard against imposition, "cribbing," prompting, &c., &c. Generally about eight per cent. of the successful scrape through this second ordeal, upon which, after an interval of ten days or so, the list of graduates is suspended outside the Hall. The next step is to buy an official hat, surmounted with a gilt ewan in lieu of a button (*ho mai*), which ornament is only worn upon the hat on this one occasion; flowers are also stuck in each side of the hair (*ts'ün hui*). The successful ones must then wait the Chancellor, dressed up in their official costume. This visit takes place at the *yamen*. The graduates first turn to the north and *kowtow* to His Majesty; after that they turn to the Chancellor and *kowtow* to him likewise. The Chancellor addresses to them, collectively, a few laudatory words, after which the students retire and proceed to their respective homes. A visit to the ancestral cemetery is an indispensable sequence of having graduated. This ceremony is apparently to establish, before the names of one's ancestors, this joyful evidence of continuity of honour in the family. The next year a similar examination to that just described takes place, immediately after which the Literary

Chancellor holds a second examination (*hien k'ao*) of the two groups of graduates, for honours (*ts'ü*). This is also in two subjects only, prose essay and poetical composition, and lasts but one day. The result is announced, like the result of the Magistrate's and Prefect's Examinations, by the posting of a *ganen*, not, as in the examinations for the degrees of *sui tai*, *ch'ü jen*, and *chün shih*, by the issue of a *pang*. The *ts'ü*, or notice, is less solemn and imposing than the *pang*, or official list. The bachelors (*sui tai*) of each magistracy are now arranged in three grades (*san t'ing*), the first candidate in the first grade of each magistracy group receiving the title of *lin sheng*, which enables him to levy a contribution of about 800 cash from each of the Bachelors of his magistracy who have competed at this examination for honours, and qualifies him to act as the spokesman and introducer (as mentioned above), in all matters interesting the bachelors or undergraduates of his magistracy.

These two years being ended, study for the degree of *ch'ü jen* is the next step. It must be mentioned that these graduates who have not reached the standard necessary to become enrolled in one of the three grades for honours are obliged to wait till the second examination for a *ch'ü jen* takes place, to wit, three extra years.

The examination for a *ch'ü jen* is held by the *chu k'ao*, a special Commissioner appointed by the Emperor to each Province for each *k'ao* or examination. This functionary is always accompanied by an assistant examiner (*fu chu k'ao*), and occupies the Town Hall (*k'ung yüan*), of the Provincial Metropolitan, not having, like the Chancellor, a *yamen* appropriated to his use. This examination is much more severe than that for the degree of *sui tai*, the duration being nine days, in three bouts of three days each, during each bout of which the candidates are rigidly confined, night and day, to their examination cells. The first three days are devoted to essays upon subjects taken from the Four Books (*ss shu*); the second three to essays on the Classics (*ching*); the third to miscellaneous essays upon subjects chosen at random (*ts'ü lun*). The candidates are no longer ranged according to magistracies, nor according to the date at which they graduated as *sui tai*. Perhaps two hundred will be a fair average for the number of *ch'ü jen* degrees allotted to each Province. Under the name of *fu pang* are ranged those who have reached a high standard, but who by special favour receive a degree over and above the number allotted, owing to their great merit. In about a month the *chu k'ao* issues his list (*ts'ü pang*), in which the first candidates, among all from the Province, obtain the title of *ch'ü jen*, the second that of *ya yüan*, and the third that of *ching k'wei* all purely honorary titles. The rest of the successful ones are termed *wen k'uei*. A visit is now first made to the Provincial Governor (*fu tai*), and afterwards to the *chu k'ao*, by all the graduates who have taken their second degree. The examinations about described may be translated by the analogous terms, "matriculation," "little go," "Bachelor of Arts," "Master of Arts." The third year is spent by the Chancellor in "going circuit" to ascertain the literary merit of each township.

The examination for the degree of *chün shih* takes place at Peking, in the third month of the year succeeding that in which the *ch'ü jen* examination was held. A *chu k'ao*, generally an officer of high rank, assisted by a *fu chu k'ao*, are appointed by the Emperor to hold this examination in the Great Hall (*k'ung yüan*) at Peking. The subjects are the same as for the *ch'ü jen*, and the ordeal lasts nine days. Not more than a dozen or thirty from each Province are successful. The first candidate receives the honorary appellation of *hü yüan*. This is succeeded by the *ts'ü shih*, or honours examination, held by the Emperor himself, who selects the themes, which are at once published in the *Peking Gazette*. The first candidate in the Empire is called a *chün shih*, the second a *pang yüan*, the third a *chün yüan*, and the fourth a *chün yüan*, terms which may be rendered by the analogous "senior, second, third, and fourth wranglers." The remaining *chün shih* are ranged in three grades (*san t'ing ch'ü*), the first grade of which are drafted in the Hanlin Academy, the second of which become petty Officers at Court (*siao ch'ing kuan*), and the third of which are appointed by lot to expectant offices in the Provinces (*chi pu*). The subjects for the *ts'ü shih* are the Five Classics, and five pages of prose composition.

Lastly comes the *ch'ao k'ao*, or *ts'ü yüan* examination by the Emperor, who puts five questions to each *chün shih* (*ts'ü yüan yüan*). According to His Majesty's prepossession is the candidate marked out for any special duty or office.

The above outline of the Chinese curriculum is necessarily incomplete, and is here submitted for correction. Any shortcoming which may be pointed out by letter, to the Editor of the *China Review*, will be noted, and on some future occasion an amended sketch will be published for reference.

Meanwhile there is a class of graduates called *pa k'ung*, *ngün k'ung*, *fu k'ung*, *yü k'ung*, *sui k'ung*, generally the five *k'ung* (*ngün k'ung*), about whom information will be gratefully received.

X. Y. Z.

#### CHINESE MARRIAGES.

(China Review.)

Marriages in China are not, as with us, private agreements concluded between the two interested parties. In England the tie of marriage most resembles a contract for the reciprocal enjoyment of personal society and services. It has been a much-disputed point with the modern jurists whether the Roman marriage should be considered a consensual contract of the nature of a sale, hire, partnership, or mandate, or whether it should be deemed a real contract analogous to a loan, deposit, or hypothec. The better opinion seems to be that it was no contract at all, but a mere transfer of property, or technically speaking a concurrence of two wills creating a *ius in rem*.

From a juridical point of view the Chinese marriage would seem to be neither a contract nor a transfer, but rather a munus, a double munus, involving no rights of the two manumitted ones as against the manumitters, but involving moral duties to carry out the agreement to manumit as between the two manumitters. The bride and bridegroom, as a general rule, have nothing whatever to say in the matter of their own matrimonial destiny. Proceedings are commenced by either the man's or the woman's family, generally the former, and at any age of the interested pair, but most commonly when the age of puberty has been reached. The first step is to seek the services of a *ts'ü jen* or "go-between," a

female who is generally *bien majeure* rather than young, and who is frequently a friend of both families. Neither of these desiderata is, however, a *sine qua non*, and, in some rare cases, the match-makers are even content to repose confidence in a professional "go-between," whose standing is little above that of a common prostitute. The male household having confided to this *ts'ü jen*, his aspirations, who takes an early opportunity of paying a visit to the family of the girl, and, asking to see the master, is invited into the court-yard (*ts'ü yüan*), where, with very little ceremony, the subject is broached. Let us assume that the advances made are agreeable. The girl's friends, to set Chinese caution, confine themselves to set phrases, such as "Marriage is an affair of destiny, in which men have little to say." "It appears that the fates have pointed to the son of your employer as a mate for our daughter, and this being the case, we must consult with our friends." After a little time, the girl's family send for the "go-between" and inform her of their favourable conclusion, upon which she busies herself with handing to each family the *pa ts'ü* or—so to speak—"baptismal register" of either party. These are written on red paper, and contain a few very simple words. "The male element (*ch'ien*), name, date of birth; age; year, month, day, and hour of birth," etc., etc. After an interval, which may be of months or years according to the age of the betrothed, the man's family send a message to the effect that they propose to send presents. A day is chosen for this, and a pair of gold bracelets, a pair of earrings and a few taels in money are sent to the family of the girl. Of course these presents are more or less valuable according to the wealth of the parents. If the bride's friends receive these things there is no retreat: the money and jewels are regarded as the money of a bargain. It should here be mentioned that marriages never under any circumstances take place in the 1st month of the year; any other months are available, but the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th are the favorite ones. When a day has been fixed on for the consummation of the nuptials, the ceremony of *suang kang* has to be gone through by the bridegroom. This takes place a day or two before the wedding morning, when bearers are sent with chests containing eatables for the delectation of the bride. This civility is reciprocated by another of *hui ts'ieh mao* on the part of the bride, who sends to her swain a pair of boots, an official hat, and some articles of furniture. Finally the bride's *trousseau* and outfit are sent over to the house of the bridegroom—*pan chung tien*, followed the next day by the bride herself. The bride, with her father, mother, brother and sisters, is supposed to pass the morning of her marriage in tears of sorrow at parting. She wears a light repeat in the morning, and is robed in a dress of red, her features being concealed by a thick and impenetrable veil. At about eight in the morning she is placed in the hired *hia chiao*, or embroidered sedan-chair, which, also, is draped with red. The doors of her house are locked, and the chair is deposited in the court within. When she has been securely shut up, the gates are opened and the chair is received by the friends of the bridegroom, who are in waiting outside and who convey it to their own house to the sound of the flute, the cymbal, and the gong. Along the route greets the chair a host of friends, and a storm of these greets the chair as it is deposited in the court of the man. The bride is then, the luckiest old woman in the family, who opens the door and invites the trembling girl to make the proper obeisances. These are made by both herself and her betrothed in the court, she remaining veiled all the time. The pair first *kowtow* to Heaven and Earth, then to their ancestors, next to the parents, and finally to each other. The officious old ladies, discreet, lucky, and experienced, escort the girl to her apartments and cheer her up with words of encouragement, with cups of tea, and with even a cake or two. In a few moments the dread event of "raising the veil" takes place, *ts'ü k'au yüan*; the bridegroom stepping forward with a carpenter's foot-rule with which he twitches off the veil which covers his bride. He seats himself on the left side of the couch, with his back to the right, there being a small table between them. No remarks are made on either side. The discreet old ladies next bring in two small cups of wine which are poured out into the other as a symbol of indissoluble union, and handed to the happy pair to drink. At this interesting juncture the old dames retire, upon which the bride turns her face round to the wall in such wise that it cannot be seen. The husband, for such he now is, probably divining that, what with the ceremonial clothes, the enforced modesty, and the general stiffness of the situation, things would be "slow" if he remained longer, now leaves his wife (*sin jen*) to her thoughts, and rejoins his friends outside. Once more the old ladies rush in and befriend the disconsolate girl, who sits in the same place until the male festivities are over, to a late hour in the night or an early one in the morning. During the day, for all the above takes place in a very early morning, male and female friends are entertained, and the newly-married pair, in their best clothes, entertain their friends of both sexes. The husband rejoins his wife when the festivities are over, and there is now no further ceremony between them, and consequently nothing further to describe. After sleeping two nights in her new home the newly-married wife returns to spend a day with her family (*ying chia*), returning the same evening.

X. Y. Z.

\* The two typical (male and female) characters for each of the four latter dates, viz. the year, month, day, and hour of birth, are more strictly called the *pa ts'ü*.—*Ex. China Review*.

#### HANGUL SHOOTING IN KASHMIR.

The following account of some of the most fascinating sport that can be procured in Kashmir is taken from the *Oriental Sporting Magazine*.

We soon reach the pool which is situated near the border of an undulating glade immediately above the forest where the stag Haman selects a spot for an ambush, merely consists of a few small green branches stuck into the ground. The following intervals until at last so long a time elapses without its being repeated that my hopes of a chance are fast subsiding. But listen! A low growling sound comes from the direction of the pool. Again we hear it this time in subdued grunts, and there is no longer any doubt about its proceeding from the stag as he wallows in the mud, although we cannot see him owing to the rising ground between us and his "gill." My old

companion seems silently to exhort patience by the intelligent glances he gives me as I anxiously await the issue of the business. We have not long to wait, however, before a pair of broad spreading antlers with ten beautiful tines rise gradually over the grass until their owner, all soiled with wet mud, and quite unconscious of danger, stands in full view before us. A few seconds more, and he is stretched on the ground kicking furiously in his death throes. Dropping the beast on the spot was indeed a bit of rare luck, and was accounted for by a bit of the shell, which struck him rather high, injuring his spine. My satisfaction as I stood admiring the grand proportions of the fallen stag was slightly mingled with remorse when I thought of the rather dirty advantage we had taken of the poor animal in our method of circumventing him. The beam of his horns was only 5½ inches in girth, but this was made up for by length and a span of 33 inches within the bend. The next day the beaters ascertained by the tracks that a stag had moved downwards in company with several hinds. Keeping well on the alert for any movement in the brushwood, we followed cautiously on the broad trail until suddenly a stampede is heard and we get a momentary glimpse, through the trees, of one of the brown-hides vanishing into a dell of a short way in front. As the animals have been so alarmed, our only plan now is to run forward to the place where they disappeared on the chance of getting a snap shot beyond it. Fortune is so far kind, for on reaching the place all breathless from running, I catch sight of one of them—a stag and a good one too—through a vista in the trees as he stands looking back within easy distance below me. The hanging smoke prevents my seeing the effect of the shot, but the sound of the striking bullet seems to denote meat. "He's down!" breathlessly exclaims Ramsay feeling for his knife. But this remark is immediately followed by a much less exultant one—"No! he's up and off again! Oh! tch! tch! tch!"—usual interjections of the sportsman, made with tongue and teeth. No reason, however, do we find on going to look for it, although my old companion positively declares to having seen the animal on the ground some up after the shot. All attempts at following on the tracks for any distance are frustrated by numerous fresh and large ones here leading in all directions, and there is no blood to assist us. So I turn my steps campwards lamenting, followed by Ramsay and the other Cashmeres *tch! tch! tch!* in the most aggravating manner all the way.

#### GIBRALTAR.

(Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.)

In a recent impression we published a copy of the reply of the Earl of Carnarvon to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce respecting the proposed legislation on the Shipping Trade of Gibraltar. We have also received His Lordship's answer to the memorial from the Chamber and members of the Exchange Committee of Gibraltar. Shipowners and Merchants have, we gather from these documents, failed in their efforts to obtain the withdrawal of the Ordinance; and as the order for its promulgation has been issued, we can only appeal to the authorities to make the practical application of the Trading community as the nature of the arrangements that Her Majesty's Government have been influenced in framing this municipal law for preventing its Ports being used as the bases of systematic smuggling of goods into an adjoining country; and that one nation is not bound to assist another in the enforcement of its fiscal laws, although the Court of Exchequer has held that a contract which involved or contemplated a fraud upon a foreign State, was not void on that ground as it would be if it were contemplated to break "the ordinary municipal law of a foreign country." On matters of smuggling of goods and policy it has been made incumbent, says Lord Carnarvon, to regulate the trade of Gibraltar as in such a manner that, while the operations of legitimate trade shall not be materially hampered, the Port shall cease to offer peculiar facilities to the habitual depredators on the Spanish revenue who are not British subjects, but strangers who resort to the place to carry out their smuggling transactions, while the part played by the community at the Rock is no more than that of selling goods to those persons in open market. The Merchants of Gibraltar, it would appear, do not ask buyers what they are going to do with the articles they purchase, nor take any bond from them to prevent smuggling. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, with a view to "comity and a desire to promote good neighbourly relations," are determined to carry into effect the rules to which we have referred. The Ordinance contains special provisions that tobacco is not to be exported from Gibraltar in packages of less than 100 tons burthen, and an exporter must furnish a bond to show that the tobacco has been landed at the Port for which it was cleared, or otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of the Governor. It is obvious, writes the Secretary for the Colonies, that the bond will be but a formality, involving no pecuniary loss to the honest trader who exports tobacco as a lawful article of merchandise to any Port where it may be lawfully introduced. The honest exporter, says His Lordship, ought not reasonably to object to such bonds; but if the manufacturers of tobacco may sell to foreigners, and are not themselves the exporters, we do not know what the value of bonds given by non-residents can be. If the Merchant who sells as Lord Carnarvon states, in open market is to be at liberty to trade as heretofore, the law will not affect him directly, though it must do so indirectly; for if the bond of a foreigner who visits Gibraltar to purchase tobacco is to be of force, responsible residents at Gibraltar will have to become security. This will drive away trade from the town, for the manufacturers are not likely to give undertakings that all their customers will land the packages at the places designated in the entry outwards at the Custom-house. Then, again, the regular trading vessels adapted for the Coast of Morocco and Tunis, of from 80 to 100 tons, will be thrown out of employment. These bonds were formerly more required, writes Lord Carnarvon, by the English Government than they are now, but have to be exacted in the case of contraband of war, and for spirits taken out of bond for exportation; and it is mentioned that the Governor of Malta has recently submitted an Ordinance to require such a bond where dutiable goods are taken out of bond for exportation. This is also, says His Lordship, the practice with the Spanish, and, perhaps, with other Governments. This line of argument is altogether unavailing to

the purpose for which it is put forward. When dutiable goods in England are taken out of bond for exportation, security is held that they shall not be sold for home consumption, and thus avoid the payment of the import duty. Gibraltar will be made a solitary exception to a general rule, for there is no duty on tobacco at the Port, and consequently, no bonding of tobacco; and, this being so, there can be no necessity for the requirement of a bond directed against the taking of a duty-paying article out of store to evade the fiscal law. Hence the governing example adduced by Lord Carnarvon does not apply to Gibraltar. Political expediency may render the regulation advisable; and if the act can be justified on international grounds, the interests of the inhabitants of Gibraltar will, we suppose, have to be sacrificed, while the measure to be taken in regard to those injured by the operation of the law will devolve upon Her Majesty's Government. The Colonial Secretary, however, hopes that no considerable number of the 4,000 hands will be rendered destitute. Lord Napier is informed that, with regard to entries and clearances, no further formalities will be required in the case of ships using Gibraltar as a Port of call than at present, and that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government that the Ordinance shall be so worked as to offer no annoyance or obstruction to vessels merely touching there. The explanation seemed good, but we should like to know the exact meaning of the words quoted—namely—"ships which come to break bulk." A large proportion of the steamers from and to the United Kingdom and the Mediterranean call at Gibraltar on their outward and homeward voyages, and drop packages and parcels there, and also passengers. For instance, the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company touch there, and in the course of the year many tons of tobacco, the produce of British India, are landed at the Port. Are these ships, if they enter the bay after the Custom house hours, to remain at anchor till the morning, as the Crews not to be allowed to break bulk before they are entered inwards; and must they not leave till they are entered outwards? Section 11, however, of the Ordinance enacts, that the Master of every ship arriving in the Port, whether in ballast or laden with goods intended to be landed or transhipped, shall come directly, and be fore bulk is broken, to the Custom-house, and make a report in writing to the Officer of Customs; and no article whatever can be landed until that condition is complied with, except passengers' luggage (Sec. 18). No goods may be unshipped, landed, or put on shore, unless in the presence of a Customs Officer, and at times appointed by the Governor (Sec. 15). The explanation of Lord Carnarvon may be reconcilable with the law now promulgated. We take it for granted that there is no desire on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers to stop legitimate trade through those sources with Gibraltar; but if entries and clearances in such cases are insisted upon, and Brokerage commissions augmented, Gibraltar, in a free-trade sense, will be ruined as a Port of call. The entries should be confined to ships loading or discharging cargoes at the Port, and not to vessels calling en route.

#### THE SHAH AND THE HUASCAR.

We have received the following from an English gentleman who was an eye-witness of the engagement between the Peruvian ironclad turret ship Huascar and the British unarmoured men-of-war Shah and Amethyst—

"The Huascar has 4½ in. plates; turret, 8½ in. iron, a thick backing of wood, and inside iron skin. She steams a good 11 knots, having just been fitted with new boilers. Her guns are two 300-pounders in turret, three shell guns on upper deck.

"The Shah has two 9 in. 12-ton guns, 16 7 in. 6½-ton guns, eight 64-pounder shell guns.

"The Amethyst has 14 64-pounder shell guns. "After firing for nearly three hours at a distance of from 400 to 3,000 yards, the only damage to the Huascar was one 9 in. shell through the side, bursting in the side and killing one man, while the pieces lodged in the opposite side. The hole was comparatively small, and might have been easily plugged if required. One 9 in. shot also penetrated 3 in. into the turret without effecting any material damage. There were nearly 100 dents of various depths in the plates, but none of sufficient depth to materially injure the plates. The upper works, boats, and everything destructible by shell were of course destroyed.

"According to theory, all the Shah's guns, the 64-pounders excepted, should have penetrated the Huascar's sides up to 1,100 yards, and the 9 in. up to 3,500 yards. The facts are very different, doubtless because the shot struck at right angles to plates. "The Huascar was beautifully handled, and offered a fair broadside to the Shah's guns, her object being evidently to avoid close action. She was a perfect picture of a fighting ship, and if her gunnery had been equal to her manoeuvring it must have fared very badly with her antagonists. Her shot all fell in close proximity to the attacking vessels, but evidently those in command had not sufficient science to estimate the deflection to be allowed for the speed of the attacking ships through the water.

"The shell fire was so hot on the Huascar that her crew got thoroughly demoralized and the officers had to fight the guns. She beat a retreat to the foul rocky ground off Nopinat, after about two hours' fighting, and eventually got under the cover of the town, where the British ships could not fire at her, and the night being pitch dark, she escaped, ran down to Iquique, and surrendered unconditionally to the Peruvian Squadron, which she had engaged and beaten off two days previously.

"No doubt the armour-plating of the Huascar saved her, but it is certainly an open question whether such an enormous thickness of armour is necessary, and whether the loss of an inch or two of thickness would not be well compensated by extra coals, heavier guns, more stability, and perhaps more speed of canvas.

"Corvettes of the Gem class, or even larger, as the Volage, are, as instanced by the conduct of the Amethyst in this action, utterly useless when armed with 64-pounder shell guns, unless employed against wooden ships and exposed men.

"The Shah, although a magnificent ship, is not fitted for the Peruvian station; since Peru has three ironclads, Chili two, and the Brazilian and River Plate Republics have also ironclads of their own, and no English man-of-war on the western coast of South America is fit to come with one of these when properly handled. With perpetual rebellions in South America, and the seas swarming

with British shipping, greater protection is needed for our commerce. But for the courageous determination of the British Admiral to stop the Huascar at any cost, there is no saying what further insults might have been offered to the British flag, and what damage might have been done to our trade."—*Times*.

#### A MISTAKE IN CONSTRUCTION.

Writing of the recent birth of a boy with two stomachs, the *New York Times* says:—"We might learn a lesson from the results which have attended the construction of boys with two pockets. A century ago a boy with more than one pocket would have been regarded as a lunatic nature; but now every boy has two pockets, and boys with three, or even four pockets, are by no means rare. Mark the result of this unfortunate change. Whereas a boy could formerly carry about his person not more than a peak of miscellaneous hardware, glass, cutlery, and toys, he can now put all his own portable necessities in one pocket, and conceal fully one-half of his father's personal property in the other. If we provide our boys with extra stomachs, we may be sure that they will be constantly filled, either openly or by stealth. The boy baby with two stomachs will have twice as much colic as the usual baby, and will ruin his father by an inordinate consumption of paragon, and bring down his mother's knees in rheumatism to the grave by the constant trotting—which will be necessary if he is to be successfully jolted into quiet. Many an honest and industrious man has been ruined by the ill-judged present of a pair of twins—a gift described in the old Greek legend as the box of Pandora. One boy with two stomachs will be fully as dangerous as a pair of single-stomached twins, and we can imagine what will be the effect of two duplex-stomached boys upon any father of moderate means. Even were the boy of Dundee to grow up and become an African explorer, he would not waste his stomachs by filling them with water. Acquainted from his earliest youth to take a little Scotch whiskey for both his stomachs' sake, we can easily imagine with what he would fill them in setting out with the expectation of meeting with a desert. The consequence would be that he would go roving over Africa singing wild mathematical songs, rehearsing the Shorter Catechism, and otherwise scandalising the native kings with untimely 'cotish humour. The simple truth is that the boy of Dundee is an irredeemably vicious invention, and the local Dundee authorities ought to lose no time in suppressing him, and in appropriately punishing his misanthropical inventor."

NOTHING LIKE "SCIENCE."—One day last summer an old farmer and his wife were in a Detroit photograph gallery to have some pictures taken of the wife. Before proceeding to business the farmer took the artist aside and confidentially observed: "The old lady was bound to come, and I couldn't prevent her, but now I want you to do me a favour. She's got ears like a cow, and the biggest mouth I ever saw on a woman. Her picture would be a laughing-stock for all the children, and I don't want 'em to see it. You'll take best in cold weather, and then I'll fix the rest." The artist performed his errand, and the woman went away both disappointed and pleased. The other day, when old zero was just howling himself hoarse, the same pair returned to the gallery, and the farmer seated his wife as far from the stove as possible, and ordered her to be "taken" at once. As the artist hurried to obey, the farmer cornered him, and whispered: "Magnificent and unbounded success! Mouth and ears reduced to one-half in size by the cold! Heat expands—cold contracts! Go ahead and fire! She draws out! Hooray for science and me!"—*American paper*.

#### Quotations.

HONGKONG, September 1, 1877.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash... \$590

" Old Patna, cash... 590

" New Benares, cash... 580

" Old Benares, cash... 570

" New Malwa, cash... 605

" Allowance Tails, 8 a 32

" Old Malwa, cash... 605

" Allowance Tails, 8 a 32

QUICKSILVER... 76½

#### Exchange.

Bank, on demand... 3/10½

" 30 days' sight... 3/10½

" 6 months' sight... 3/11½

Credit, ... 3/11½

Documentary, 6 months' sight... 3/11½

Bombay, demand Rupees... 222

Calcutta... 222

Shanghai, demand... 222

" 30 days... 72½

Bar Silver, 17, dwia, B... 84 prem.

Mexicans... 1

Gold Leaf... 26.35

English Sovereigns... 5.07

Australian Sovereigns... 5.07

Discount... 8 a 10

#### Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 40 % prem.

Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$300

China Traders' Ins. Co., \$2,000

Chinese Insurance Co., \$250

Kangze Ins. Association, Tls. 750

North China Ins. Co., Tls. 860



*(continued)*



The South Pacific Times.  
Times.  
Weekly Dispatch.  
Weekly Scotsman.  
Weser Zeitung.  
Worleyan Miss. Station.



*Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.*

Section.	Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.	5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.	6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.	7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.	8. From Pier to East Point.

Sailing Vessels										
A. E. Vidal	4 k	Schreiber	Ger.	bge.	392	Aug.	21	Wieler & Co.		
A. S. Davis	4 k	Ford	Amer.	sh.	1309	June	19	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Aberlady	4 k	Nicoll	Brit.	bge.	735	Aug.	5	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Adolph	3 k	Horn	Ger.	sh.	867	Aug.	8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Alva	3 k	Souza	Port.	sh.	631	Aug.	30	Brandao & Co.		
Anazi	3 k	Hill	Brit.	bge.	468	Aug.	7	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Annie S. Hall	7 k	Nelson	Am. bte.	bge.	465	Aug.	19	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Kaelung	
Antipodes	4 k	Wyeth	Brit.	bge.	502	Aug.	8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Augusta	.....	Thomson	Brit.	Sm. so.	210	Aug.	10	Meyer & Co.	K'loong Do	
Bon Accord	4 k	Scott	Brit.	bge.	398	July	19	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	
Bonita	8 k	Hehr	Ger. Sm. so.	341	Aug.	17	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Halphong		
Brama	8 k	Time	Ger.	bge.	380	Aug.	28	Wieler & Co.		
Bua Pan	3 k	Möller	Slam.	sh.	575	Aug.	7	Chinese		
Carmelita and Ida	3 k	Ketels	Ger.	bge.	458	Aug.	28	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Catherine Marden	4 k	Marden	Brit. Sm. so.	287	Aug.	9	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Foochow		
Charles Moreau	.....	Quatresous	Fch.	bge.	368	Aug.	8	Landstein & Co.	Tientsin	K'loong Do
Charon Watana	2 k	Ulrich	Slam.	sh.	656	Aug.	12	Chinese		
Cheng Soon	4 k	Cheng Sang	Slam.	sch.	205	April	30	Chinese		
Chili	4 k	Veal	Brit.	bge.	445	July	30	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		K'loong Do
Christiana A. P.	.....	Capra	Nic. Sm. so.	145	Aug.	31	Olyphant & Co.			
Olivo	8 k	Alexander	Brit.	sch.	627	July	8	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Edinburgh Castle	3 k	Seward	Brit.	bge.	627	July	8	Melchers & Co.	Portland	Sand's Slip
Emily Chaplin	.....	Gran	Ger.	bge.	838	Aug.	8	Wm. Pustan & Co.		Co'stan Do
Emma	7 k	Jagger	Ger.	sh.	1296	July	30	Melchers & Co.		
Galatea	3 k	Stations	Ger.	bge.	769	July	25	Melchers & Co.		
George	3 k	Iving	Brit.	bge.	658	July	21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Geo. Creshaw	3 k	McEachun	Brit.	bge.	456	July	17	H. Kier & Co.		
Glanorganshire	2 k	Thompson	Slam.	bge.	479	Aug.	18	Tack Mee	Portland	
Gley	3 k	Freeman	Amer.	sh.	1200	July	5	Meyer & Co.	New York	
Gold Hunter	3 k	Eastings	Brit.	bge.	698	July	1	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Granmere	2 k	Thompson	Amer.	sh.	1878	Aug.	19	Captain		
Great Admiral	3 k	Baben	Ger.	bge.	656	Aug.	29	Captain		
Gustav	3 k	Doose	Ger.	bge.	354	Aug.	17	Wieler & Co.		
Gustav and Marie	2 k	Sleeper	Amer.	sh.	1195	Aug.	12	Order		
H. S. Sandford	8 k	Johnston	Brit.	sh.	1506	July	27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Harbinger	3 k	Dennett	Brit.	sh.	820	July	5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Isles of the South	3 k	Hohlmann	Ger.	bge.	417	Aug.	21	Slamson & Co.		
Jacobine	7 k	Mudder	Brit.	sh.	849	Aug.	20	Meyer & Co.		Wanchai P.
James Shepherd	4 k	Bunje	Brit.	sh.	758	July	6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Johanne	3 k	Harris	Brit.	sh.	789	July	11	Borneo Co., Limited		
Jubilee	4 k	Gadd	Brit.	bge.	799	July	23	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Kalaw	4 k	Glese	Brit.	bge.	680	Aug.	19	Rozario & Co.		
Kate Waters	4 k	Cole	Brit.	bge.	400	Aug.	9	Mayer & Co.		
Khedive	2 k	Kofeed	Slam.	bge.	820	Aug.	18	Tack Mee		
Kim Yong Tye	.....	Moorman	Amer.	sch.	45	Aug.	13	Insurance Co.		
Loftner	3 k	Roberts	Brit.	bge.	603	July	31	Borneo Company, Limited	Hamburg	
Lord Macaulay	.....	Prior	Brit.	bge.	293	July	31	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Portland	
Lowswater	.....	Robertson	Brit.	bge.	629	July	17	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		Co'stan Do
May Queen	1 k	Gertzenberg	Dan.	bge.	447	Aug.	17	H. Kier & Co.		
Morse	3 k	Clark	Brit.	bge.	695	July	30	Captain		
Michelle Selohan	3 k	Clare	Brit.	sh.	1161	Aug.	30	Gilman & Co.		
Nimrod	8 k	Scott	Brit.	bge.	381	Aug.	18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Northampton	3 k	Foh.	bge.	458	Aug.	11	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.			
Papillon	8 k	Gouin	Ger.	bge.	250	July	27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin	
Pelho	7 k	Christiansen	Amer.	sh.	666	July	30	Russell & Co.	Portland	
Pilgrim	4 k	Fowle	Brit.	bge.	388	July	30	Meyer & Co.	Tientsin	Cleared
Presto	4 k	Lakdman	Brit.	bge.	558	July	29	Meyer & Co.	Shanghai	
Pym	4 k	Stapleton	Amer.	bge.	826	July	27	Russell & Co.		
Quikstep	3 k	Barnaby	Amer.	bge.	558	June	9	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Cleared
Robt. Henderson	3 k	Gunn	Ger.	bge.	398	Aug.	12	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Rosa Boettcher	4 k	Schultz	Am. Sm. sc.	406	Feb.	28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.			For Sale
Rosina	.....	Dirk	Dut.	bge.	760	Aug.	31	Order		
Rotterdam	2 k	Andreasen	Slam.	bge.	814	Aug.	12	Chinese		
Seamen's Bride	8 k	Smith	Brit.	sh.	1428	Aug.	8	Messageries Maritimes		
St. Elmo	8 k	Durand	Fch.	bge.	388	Aug.	8	Carlowitz & Co.		
Star Queen	4 k	MacKintosh	Brit.	sh.	769	Aug.	13	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Sydenham	4 k	Miller	Am.	sh.	1068	July	11	Messageries Maritimes		
Thomas Fletcher	3 k	Pondleion	Amer.	bge.	645	Aug.	16	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Titan	8 k	Barry	Amer.	sh.	1229	Aug.	17	Messageries Maritimes		
Uwlight	3 k	Dalargy	Brit.	sh.	630	July	23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Tilcot	8 k	Goodman	Brit.	bge.	779	Aug.	11	Landstein & Co.		
Victoria	3 k	Trimble	Brit.	bge.	679	July	17	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Victory	3 k	Whitting	Brit.	bge.	255	Aug.	29	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Viscount Macduff	3 k	Wright	Brit. Sm. so.	289	Aug.	28	Borneo Co., Limited			
Warrior	8 k	Bannmann	Brit.	bge.	919	Aug.	6	Wieler & Co.	Bangkok	
William Cobb	4 k	Brady	Am. Sm. sc.	424	July	30	Olyphant & Co.	New York		
Winlow	4 k	Barker	Brit.	bge.	456	Aug.	11	Rozario & Co.	Sydney & Melbourne	
Wm. Phillips	3 k	Healy	Amer.	sch.	925	Aug.	25	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Singapore	Cleared

Ref	dt	a	c	h	Date of
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*Corrected to Saturday, September 1, 1877.*

	Highest.	Lowest.	Chinese
1906-7	8.00	7.00	7.50
1907-8	8.00	7.00	7.50
1908-9	8.00	7.00	7.50
1909-10	8.00	7.00	7.50
1910-11	8.00	7.00	7.50
1911-12	8.00	7.00	7.50
1912-13	8.00	7.00	7.50
1913-14	8.00	7.00	7.50
1914-15	8.00	7.00	7.50
1915-16	8.00	7.00	7.50
1916-17	8.00	7.00	7.50
1917-18	8.00	7.00	7.50
1918-19	8.00	7.00	7.50
1919-20	8.00	7.00	7.50
1920-21	8.00	7.00	7.50
1921-22	8.00	7.00	7.50
1922-23	8.00	7.00	7.50
1923-24	8.00	7.00	7.50
1924-25	8.00	7.00	7.50
1925-26	8.00	7.00	7.50
1926-27	8.00	7.00	7.50
1927-28	8.00	7.00	7.50
1928-29	8.00	7.00	7.50
1929-30	8.00	7.00	7.50
1930-31	8.00	7.00	7.50
1931-32	8.00	7.00	7.50
1932-33	8.00	7.00	7.50
1933-34	8.00	7.00	7.50
1934-35	8.00	7.00	7.50
1935-36	8.00	7.00	7.50
1936-37	8.00	7.00	7.50
1937-38	8.00	7.00	7.50
1938-39	8.00	7.00	7.50
1939-40	8.00	7.00	7.50
1940-41	8.00	7.00	7.50
1941-42	8.00	7.00	7.50
1942-43	8.00	7.00	7.50
1943-44	8.00	7.00	7.50
1944-45	8.00	7.00	7.50
1945-46	8.00	7.00	7.50
1946-47	8.00	7.00	7.50
1947-48	8.00	7.00	7.50
1948-49	8.00	7.00	7.50
1949-50	8.00	7.00	7.50
1950-51	8.00	7.00	7.50
1951-52	8.00	7.00	7.50
1952-53	8.00	7.00	7.50
1953-54	8.00	7.00	7.50
1954-55	8.00	7.00	7.50
1955-56	8.00	7.00	7.50
1956-57	8.00	7.00	7.50
1957-58	8.00	7.00	7.50
1958-59	8.00	7.00	7.50
1959-60	8.00	7.00	7.50
1960-61	8.00	7.00	7.50
1961-62	8.00	7.00	7.50
1962-63	8.00	7.00	7.50
1963-64	8.00	7.00	7.50
1964-65	8.00	7.00	7.50
1965-66	8.00	7.00	7.50
1966-67	8.00	7.00	7.50
1967-68	8.00	7.00	7.50
1968-69	8.00	7.00	7.50
1969-70	8.00	7.00	7.50
1970-71	8.00	7.00	7.50
1971-72	8.00	7.00	7.50
1972-73	8.00	7.00	7.50
1973-74	8.00	7.00	7.50
1974-75	8.00	7.00	7.50
1975-76	8.00	7.00	7.50
1976-77	8.00	7.00	7.50
1977-78	8.00	7.00	7.50
1978-79	8.00	7.00	7.50
1979-80	8.00	7.00	7.50
1980-81	8.00	7.00	7.50
1981-82	8.00	7.00	7.50
1982-83	8.00	7.00	7.50
1983-84	8.00	7.00	7.50
1984-85	8.00	7.00	7.50
1985-86	8.00	7.00	7.50
1986-87	8.00	7.00	7.50
1987-88	8.00	7.00	7.50
1988-89	8.00	7.00	7.50
1989-90	8.00	7.00	7.50
1990-91	8.00	7.00	7.50
1991-92	8.00	7.00	7.50
1992-93	8.00	7.00	7.50
1993-94	8.00	7.00	7.50
1994-95	8.00	7.00	7.50
1995-96	8.00	7.00	7.50

Butcher Meat.			Packs. Highest. Lowest. Cash. Cash.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400		來路烟猪
" Ama. Sugar cured, . . .	300	230		花旗烟猪
" Foochow, . . .	160	140		福州烟猪
Beef, shorn and prime cut, . . . cy.	160	130		屠龍肉
Beef Corned, . . . catty	150	140		鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . .	160	150		燒牛肉
" Soup, . . .	100	90		湯肉
" Steak, . . .	160	150		牛腩
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	60	50		牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	275	250		牛脷
" " corned, . . .	320	300		鹹牛脷
" Head, . . .	600	500		牛頭心
" Heart, . . .	150	140		牛心
" Hump, Salt, . . .	110	100		牛肩
" Feet, . . .	50	40		牛脚
" Kidneys, . . .	60	50		牛腰
" Tail, . . .	100	90		牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	80	60		牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	50	40		牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	500	400		牛頭火腿
Hams, American, . . . lb.	300	230		花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . .	180	170		金華火腿
" English, . . .	360	340		來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . .	270	260		羊牌骨
" Leg, . . .	270	250		羊腩手
" Shoulder, . . .	180	140		羊肝
" Liver, . . .	200	150		羊肝
Pigs' Chitlings, . . . catty	60	50		猪臟
" Feet, . . .	100	90		猪脚
" Fry, . . .	110	100		猪雞
" Head, . . .	90	80		猪頭心
" Heart, . . . each	50	40		猪頭心
" Kidneys, . . .	80	70		猪腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	100	80		猪肝
Pork Chop, . . . catty	150	140		猪腩
" Corned, . . .	180	130		鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . .	150	140		猪腿
" Fat or Lard, . . .	110	100		猪油
Sheep's Head, and Feet, set	450	340		羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	50	40		羊心
" Kidneys, . . .	80	70		羊腰
Sucking Pigs, . . .	1750	1000		猪仔
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	140	120		牛核
Veal, . . . catty	140	120		牛仔肉
<b>生口</b>				
<b>Poultry.</b>				
Cornish, . . . catty	200	140		鐵雞
Ducks, . . . catty	120	110		鴨
Eggs, Hen, . . . doz.	100	—		鴨蛋
" Duck, . . .	100	—		鴨蛋
" Salt, . . .	120	—		鹹蛋
Fowls, . . . catty	180	160		雞
Geese, . . .	140	120		鵝
Partridges, . . . each	350	320		鵲
Pheasants, Canton, . . . pair	\$1.70	—		山雞
Pigeons, . . . each	150	140		白鴿
Rabbits, . . .	700	600		家兔
Turkeys, Cock, . . . catty	600	500		火雞
" Hen, . . .	450	400		火雞
<b>海鮮</b>				
<b>Fish.</b>				
Bombay Ducks, new per hundred	300	200		肚魚乾
Bream, . . . catty	60	50		鯽魚
Catfish, . . .	180	—		鰻魚
Codfish, Salt, . . . lb.	160	150		鹹魚
Crabs, . . . catty	400	100		蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . .	120	110		魚盤
Dace, . . .	120	110		土魚
Dog Fish, . . .	90	80		跌倒魚
Eels, Congor, . . .	110	80		海白鯰
" White, . . .	200	—		黃鱔
" Yellow, . . .	240	—		黃鱔
File Fish, . . .	90	80		斜皮
Fresh Fish, Large, . . .	100	90		鮮魚
" Small, . . .	70	60		鮮魚仔
Frogs, . . .	280	250		田雞
Garoupe, . . .	240	230		石斑
" Large, . . .	260	240		龍黃
Herrings, . . .	60	50		煙黃
" smoked, . . . box	\$1.00	—		鹹魚
King Crab, . . . each	600	200		蟹
Labrus, . . . catty	100	90		黃生
Live Fish, . . .	130	120		魚
Lobsters, . . .	180	160		龍蝦
Mackerel, . . .	90	80		魚
Mango Fish, . . .	140	130		馬鮫
Mullet, . . .	110	100		魚
Parrot Fish, . . .	140	130		魚
Perch, . . .	120	100		頭鱖
Pike, . . .	130	110		魚
Pomfret, . . .	220	200		魚
" Black, . . .	140	100		白黑明
Prawns, . . .	400	350		蝦
Ray, . . .	80	70		琵琶
Rock Fish, . . .	120	100		石狗公
Roach, . . .	120	120		魚
Salmon, Canton, . . .	130	120		魚
Salt Fish, . . .	160	100		鹹魚
Shark, young, . . .	80	80		鯊

内長  
市販煙草

來路烟猪  
花旗烟猪  
寶州烟猪

Shrimps, . . . . .	catty	100	80	蝦
Soles, Fresh . . . . .	"	130	160	鱈魚
Tench, . . . . .	"	130	120	鯉魚
Turtles, Small . . . . .	"	400	350	脚魚
White Bait, . . . . .	"	100	90	白飯魚
Fruits.				菓子
Aleurites, . . . . .	catty	60	50	石栗
Apples, Rose, . . . . .	"	70	50	葡萄
" Californian, . . . . .	"	200	—	平菓
" Tientsin, . . . . .	"	150	—	平菓
Bananas, fragrant Puntl, . . . . .	"	30	25	香蕉
Carrambola, . . . . .	"	90	—	楊桃
Chestnuts, old, . . . . .	"	150	—	風栗
Citron, . . . . .	"	100	—	檸檬
Cocoanuts . . . . .	each	50	40	椰
Currants, . . . . .	bottle	400	350	細葡萄
" . . . . .	lb.	200	160	提子
Custard Apples, . . . . .	each	60	50	番荔枝
Dates, . . . . .	bottle	500	400	椰洋
Figs, Dried, . . . . .	"	500	400	無花菓
Grapes, . . . . .	catty	180	—	提子
Ground Nuts, . . . . .	"	40	30	花生
Guavas, . . . . .	"	30	—	非橙
Lemons, . . . . .	"	50	—	檸檬
" Green, . . . . .	"	50	—	青檸檬
Lichoes, Dried, . . . . .	"	200	180	荔枝乾
Loong Ngan, Dried, . . . . .	"	500	400	龍眼乾
" Green, . . . . .	"	80	60	龍眼
Musk Melons, . . . . .	"	40	—	香瓜
Olives, green, Puntl, . . . . .	catty	60	—	白櫻
Oranges, (Coolie) Chang, . . . . .	"	40	—	橙
" (Mand.) coolie . . . . .	"	200	—	柑
Papaya, . . . . .	"	150	130	木瓜
Pears, Nanking, . . . . .	"	500	—	山東雪梨
" Puntl, . . . . .	"	50	40	沙梨
Peralmons, . . . . .	"	120	100	柿
Pine-apples, Puntl . . . . .	each	60	40	羅漢果
Plantains, common . . . . .	catty	80	20	沙蕉
" fragrant . . . . .	"	20	—	大石
Pomegranate, . . . . .	each	70	—	石榴
Prunes, Dried, . . . . .	bottle	300	250	乾梅
Pumeloes, . . . . .	each	60	—	香柚
Raisins, Muscatel, . . . . .	bottle	750	600	珠提
" . . . . .	lb.	200	150	乾提
Salisbury Seeds, Pak-two, catty . . . . .	"	70	50	珠白果
Sugar Cane, . . . . .	stick	50	30	蔗
Tamarinds, . . . . .	catty	60	50	酸子
Walnuts, . . . . .	"	110	100	核桃
Water Caltrops (old) . . . . .	"	80	20	菱角
" (green), . . . . .	"	40	30	菱角
Water Chestnuts, Canton . . . . .	"	70	60	馬蹄
Water Melon, . . . . .	"	20	—	西瓜
Vegetables.				菜蔬
Asparagus, . . . . .	tin	450	400	龍齋菜
Bamboo Shoots, . . . . .	catty	60	50	筍
Beans, sprout, . . . . .	"	20	16	芽菜
" Broad, . . . . .	"	80	70	豆
" French from Macao, . . . . .	"	150	110	邊豆
" Long, . . . . .	"	60	50	紅豆
Beet Root, Shanghai, . . . . .	each	30	20	白菜
Brussels, . . . . .	"	30	—	芥蘭
Cabbage, Common, . . . . .	"	40	—	菜
" Shanghai, . . . . .	each	200	100	椰菜
" Turnip, Bohl each . . . . .	"	30	—	紅椰菜
" red for pickling . . . . .	"	50	40	咸紅
Carrots, Salt . . . . .	catty	60	—	紅蘿蔔
Carrots, Fresh, English catty . . . . .	"	100	—	紅蘿蔔
Celery, Chinese, . . . . .	"	12	9	本地路芹
Celery, English, . . . . .	"	200	—	黃椒
Cucumbers, . . . . .	"	30	—	辣椒
Chilies, Dried, . . . . .	"	250	—	乾仔
" Mixed, . . . . .	"	50	—	辣仔
" Red, . . . . .	"	40	—	辣仔
Indian Cora, . . . . .	each	20	—	粟米
Curry Stuff, English, . . . . .	catty	6	40	加厘
Egg Plant, . . . . .	"	30	20	矮瓜
Garlic, (bulb) dried, . . . . .	"	40	30	蒜頭
Ginger, . . . . .	"	30	20	薑
" Greens, White . . . . .	"	30	—	薑
" Winter course . . . . .	"	30	20	薑
Mint, . . . . .	bunch	15	10	薄荷
Mushroom, dried, . . . . .	catty	750	650	信香
Okras, . . . . .	"	50	40	茄
Onions, Bombay . . . . .	"	80	50	洋蔥
" Green . . . . .	"	30	20	蔥
Parsley, Chinese, . . . . .	"	320	—	芫荽
" English, . . . . .	bunch	10	5	芫荽
Potatoes, Macao, . . . . .	catty	25	20	芋頭
" Japanese, . . . . .	"	25	25	芋頭
" Sweet, . . . . .	"	15	12	芋頭
Pumpkins, . . . . .	"	20	15	金瓜
Radishes, Puntl, . . . . .	doz.	20	—	蘿蔔
Scallions, . . . . .	catty	30	25	蔥
Shalots, . . . . .	"	60	—	蔥
Spinach, . . . . .	"	25	20	菠菜
Squash, bottle . . . . .	"	50	20	葫蘆
Tomatoes, . . . . .	"	110	80	番茄
Turnips, Salt, . . . . .	"	20	15	蘿蔔
Vegetable Marrow, . . . . .	"	30	20	節瓜
Water Cress, . . . . .	bunch	50	20	水菜

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